His collection of four hardy Siberian relatives of the sulla (Nos. 32187 to 32189 and 32307), a remarkable forage crop of Spain and Tunis, brings up the question as to whether hardy hybrids which will grow in the South can not now be created. Sulla itself (*Hedysarum coronarium*) has never been made a success in America, owing presumably to its extreme susceptibility to frost. Mr. Swingle recently made the suggestion that the culture of sulla has probably had much to do with keeping up the fertility of the soil in the great sherry-wine region of Spain, which has produced famous wines since Shakespeare's time.

Among the 12 species of vetches (Nos. 32195 to 32206) which were found on the steppes of southwestern Siberia, some are thought by Mr. Meyer to have great promise as forage plants and should be introduced into the northwestern ranges.

Perhaps nothing which he found will create a more general interest than the Siberian cherry from the Ural district and western Siberia (No. 32224). This cherry, identified as a form of *Prunus fruticosa*, is a low bush not over 4 feet high, perfectly hardy and extremely drought resistant, so resistant in fact to extreme cold and drought that it can doubtless be grown throughout the entire Northwest. A plantation of these cherries resembles a tea plantation. The fruits are about the size of currants, are borne in great quantities, and make a most delicious preserve. Not only is this likely to prove a valuable plant as it stands, but two improved varieties have already been produced in Russia and Mr. Meyer has secured these (Nos. 32225 to 32226). The possibility of creating a race of perfectly hardy bush cherries by the use of this species is suggested by Mr. Meyer.

Fruit plants which will live in the interior of Alaska, where the temperature falls to −58° F. and the summers are short and cool, are difficult to find. It seems probable, however, that Nos. 32227 to 32228, two varieties of a large-fruited black currant called the Aldansky Vinograd from the Aldan Mountains of the Yakutsk Province of Siberia, will grow and fruit there and help to better the living conditions of such northern regions as Alaska and Labrador.

Of material secured through correspondence the caroá (No. 32260), a remarkable fiber plant from central Brazil, is worthy of special notice. If the information we have is correct, here is a plant related to the bromelias, which occurs on the plateau back of Bahia, is subject to an extremely dry climate, is capable of cultivation, yields a fiber which is much stronger and more resistant to sea water than manila hemp, and will produce a large quantity of the fiber per acre.

Sugar canes for fodder purposes have attracted considerable attention in the South, and the introduction of the Indian cane (No. 32257) from New South Wales, where it has proved very suc-